

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



JOURNAL OF

VOL. LX. - NO. 40

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 29 1901

WHOLE NO. 3101

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.
ISSUED WEEKLY AT
NO. 3 STATE STREET,
Boston, Mass.

TERMS:
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$0.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid.
All persons sending contributions to the PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be considered as anonymous. All matter intended for publication should be written on note paper, with ink, and upon but one side.
Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is especially invited. Contributors should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, at the writer's wish.
The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Inserted as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Food Value of Potatoes.

We consider the potato a much-overrated root in our domestic economy, and if Sir Walter Raleigh performed no greater service to England than to introduce the potato and the tobacco plants, we can scarcely blame King James for ordering his execution. Having from seventy to eighty-five per cent. of water, potatoes are but little more nutritious than the melon or cucumber, and that little is mainly due to the starch, which may vary from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., according to the variety and condition and soil on which they are grown. The same variation may be seen in the amount of woody fibre, indigestible, which is from three to seven per cent., while the gum, dextrine and sugar does not vary as much or seldom more than from three to four per cent., and the albumen, gluten and casein together are but about two per cent. Thus the actual amount of nutrition in the root seldom exceeds fifteen per cent. and often falls to ten per cent., not all of which is likely to be digested.

It is also a fact that those varieties which are best liked for table purposes, as cooking and dry and mealy, are not the most nutritious. A general average places the nutrition in one hundred pounds of wheat as equal to 613 pounds of potatoes, but varying from 600 to 650 pounds. Thus one bushel of wheat is equal to from five to six bushels of potatoes as far as nutritive quality goes.

The potato, tomato, egg plant and the capsicum or cayenne paper are all placed in the same natural class by botanists, that known as solanaceae or solanum, and so are the tobacco, mandrake, henbane, stramonium or thornapple, bittersweet, belladonna and the nightshades, all of which have more or less of poisonous properties in fruit, leaves or root. In fact, the potato has something of this property raw, and more if it has been much exposed to sun and wind.

The sweet potato does not belong to the same order or class of plants. It is said to have originated in the East Indies, and to have been introduced through Spain into England under the Spanish name of batata before Sir Walter Raleigh brought the potato from America, but the latter was given the name of the other, as it had been changed into English. There are early English writers who speak of the potato before the days of King James, but it was the sweet potato, or batata, that they referred to.

This, although containing less starch, has more sugar, and is much more nutritious, one bushel being thought equal to about three of our potatoes, either for human food or for stock feeding, for which last purpose experiments have shown it to exceed any other roots, unless we class the peanut among the root crops.

As a starchy food the potato, averaging about eighteen per cent., is exceeded by peas with about thirty-two per cent., beans thirty-four to thirty-six per cent., wheat forty-four to seventy-two per cent., oat meal fifty-five per cent., rye meal sixty-one per cent., barley meal sixty-seven per cent., corn meal eighty-one per cent., rice eighty-three to eighty-five per cent., and arrowroot, tapioca and sago with even larger percentages, according to the latest tables we have access to. Thus a pound of rice will sustain life about as long as about four pounds of potatoes, which goes far toward accounting for the small expense of food in the rice-growing and rice-eating countries.

But the objections to the potato as a food do not rest entirely upon its lack of nutritive qualities. Its liability to disease, which may destroy the entire crop, as it did Ireland about fifty-five years ago, when there were thousands who died of starvation because they had made their principal diet, and thus almost their only crop, an objection that is not entirely overcome, even in these days, when we have made some progress in preventing this disease by spraying.

An extensive diet of a food which is so largely composed of water and starch we do not consider favorable to the best mental and physical development of a people, notwithstanding all the arguments of the vegetarians, who, by the way, are usually careful to exclude the oily nuts and the sweet or sugar-containing fruits in their bill of fare.

The potato is one of the most exhaustive crops to the soil that we grow as a staple crop, taking in roots, stalk and leaves more than double the amount of potash, lime and phosphoric acid of any root excepting the turnip, and far exceeding that crop, while with the potato the larger part is taken by the tops, which are not edible for man or beast, whether green or dry, but are unwholesome if not poisonous to all animals.

Live Stock Notes.

A man in Austerlitz, N. Y., has a flock of black or brown sheep. He began two years ago and accumulated fifty, which cost some trouble and money, but they have now increased to seventy, and he hopes to increase this number by breeding. He claims that while an occasional white lamb appears, he will have many more black ones. He recently had enough of the wool from this flock spun and woven into about one hundred yards of a rich brown-black color, without any dye being used on it, and he has sent pieces of the cloth to President McKinley and Senator Thomas C. Platt, that they may have suits made from it.

In order to test the truth of the statement that pure-bred swine were not as prolific as cross breeds, or those not of pure breeds, Professor Bittory of the Indiana Experiment Station took the trouble to search the registers of the Berkshire, Poland China and Chester White to see the number of pigs credited to the sows there. They were taken equally from the first and last litters recorded for each sow, and show the number of pigs farrowed and raised. In four hundred litters of Berkshires there was an average of over seven pigs to a litter, or 2866 pigs, of which 1498 were boars and 1368 sows. From one thousand Poland China sows there were 6542 pigs raised, or over 6½ to a litter; 3228 were boars and 3314 sows. In six hundred litters of Chester White there were 4500 pigs, an average of over 7½ to a litter; there were 2236 boars and 2264 sows. This is certainly not a bad showing, if it includes the first and later litters, as the first is usually less in number than any of the subsequent ones with any breeder, and the average of two thousand litters is nearly seven to a litter. The preponderance of females is not large, as there were 6862 boars to 7501 sows.

At an auction sale of Poland China hogs at Douglass, Ill., fifty-four head sold at \$4800.50, an average of \$89.90 each. One sow sold at \$560, and the same buyer got another at \$220, while another sow sold at \$370, and a June male pig sold at \$260. This is an indication that the swine breeders in that section still think the Poland China a good breed, and that they do not mean to keep poor stock if money will buy good animals.

We frequently see in our exchanges a suggestion that pig growers should kill all runt pigs at birth. It may be good policy in some cases, but perhaps not in all. We once bought a runt pig, at what we thought was a fair price for the little fellow, and he was a runt when we killed him at a weight of about 150 pounds, but we thought we never made as much pork out of so small an expense for food, and we never had pork more to our liking. He was not an "English-bacon" hog, for he was nearly as broad as long, and so fat that he could scarcely stand at the trough long enough to eat, and, as the saying was, could scarcely see out of his eyes, because the fat on his little face nearly closed them. We do not think he ever squealed from the day we bought him until the butcher got the knife in him, but would eat less than two quarts of cooked sweet apples, or of waste vegetables cooked and mixed with milk and a little meal, and go to his straw, to remain perfectly contented until we called him out again. That was when we were young, and we kept no exact account of food, but we doubt if he ate 200 pounds of meal in his life. His other food was the waste product of the farm. Some people may say that very fat pork is not wholesome, but when we eat fat pork we eat it as we do butter, for the fat that is in it, and when we do not want fat we can find lean meat in the pig as well as in other animals. Not all runt pigs may give as good satisfaction as this one gave us, but we are speaking of him as we found him.

In the breeders' Gazette an Indiana farmer reports his experience with fall pigs. They were dropped Aug. 13, 1900, and when large enough to crack corn they were given milk and slop. When a little older they had some corn and oats ground together mixed with hot water, and during coldest days this was given about milk warm. They were sold Feb. 1, at five months eighteen days old, and averaged two hundred pounds each, at \$5 per hundred-weight. He attributes his success to the fact that they were well-bred Poland China, had good care, and did not get too much corn. They gained over a pound a day from birth to sale. When a man can succeed as well as this is little use to tell him that fall pigs cannot be made to pay. With such pigs and such care they will grow as well in fall as in the spring, and there is more profit in two litters a year sold at two hundred pounds weight than in three times as many hogs fed to four hundred pounds each.

It is said that for about four hundred years the cattle of Herefordshire have had a reputation for fattening easily, maturing early and being the best beef that was sent to market when slaughtered. Almost from the first the white face which is now a characteristic of the breed was usual among them, though it was sometimes disfigured with blotches of red, even as we have seen some marked since we can remember. Yet rejection of such animals as breeders has resulted in making the chance of a mottled face very small, at the same time retaining all the original features and improving them. No pure bred has sold at such high prices in the beef-producing sections of this country as the Hereford, and the demand for the bulls to cross upon the Western stock has been almost unlimited, as even the first cross upon a native or scrub usually proves a good beef animal, looking almost like the pure-bred sire and capable of being fattened at any age from baby beef at twelve to fifteen months old to the ox at four years old.



THE ROSE.

To cull the ewes in a flock of sheep each year is an important part of the business of each owner. Many go by the age limit, throwing out those of a certain age when it is known, or as it may be judged by the teeth, yet there are times when this rule should not govern. A ewe known to produce good lambs each year should be kept even at the risk of her dying of old age, which may not happen until she is twelve to fifteen years old, if she is properly cared for, and a little pains is taken to see that her rough fodder is cut for her. If she dies she may have repaid the cost of her keeping several times, and the loss will not be as great as that which would have resulted from her sale a few years earlier. But there are often other causes than age which should be reason for rejecting certain ewes as breeders and consigning them to slaughter. Barrenness, defective udders, rupture and failure to produce milk enough for one lamb at least are good reasons for condemning them, and lack of fleece or defects in form, as weak necks, mean heads or bad shape of either fore or hindquarters, should not be excused unless some other good quality more than counterbalances the fault. The hardest task for a sheep or cattle owner is to learn to refuse a good price for the best animals, and to accept what he can get for poor ones.

Some one in Blooded Stock gives very good directions for caring for a young boar, which we will condense. In effect it advises putting him in a lot by himself, entirely away from other hogs, or if a dairy feeder put one or two young pigs with him, that he may play the hog and eat to keep them from getting it. Handle him frequently to make him tame and gentle, and learn him to be driven quietly with whip or switch. From pen to pasture and back will be easiest way of beginning on him. Give good, warm bed, plenty of pure water, and provide a mixture of salt and hard wood ashes to which he can go when he pleases. The best food is said to be shorts and skim milk, supplemented with pumpkins and sugar beets, or finely cut clover hay and roots.

What It Costs to Raise and Market an Acre of Onions.

Some growers claim that they can raise onions with profit at twenty-five cents a bushel, while others declare that unless they average over fifty cents they are getting only a new dollar for an old one. Varying elements enter into the cost of production—the value of land, the price of labor and cost of manure vary with localities, while the condition of the land for richness, for ease in working and freedom from weeds varies in every locality.

On the river bottoms, reclaimed meadows and the prairies of the West crops can be raised at the least cost, for these are rich by the gift of nature and have soil which is easy to work and is usually comparatively free from weeds. A market farmer who removed from my vicinity into the State of New York told me that on a reclaimed meadow in his new home he was raising as heavy a crop of onions without any manure or fertilizer as he used to raise in Massachusetts by the application of ten or twelve cords to the acre.

A consideration of what manure and muck really are will extract all surprise from the statement, for they are really but interchangeable names for the same thing. Muck is made from grasses that have decomposed outside the animal, and manure from grasses that have decomposed inside the animal, and from which it is taken, to promote its growth and yield milk, it may be about one-fifth of the plant food elements they contain. This makes the manure voided by

the animal that has been fed on rich grasses about equal in plant food value to muck, which is always made from the water-loving inferior grasses. If, therefore, the meadow of our farmer was thoroughly decomposed, it was essentially but a pile of manure.

My own experience has been on New England soil for the last thirty years, on which I have raised from two to twenty acres annually. The soil which I selected for its availability is naturally of good quality, and its land character has generally been more or less stony. The cost of stable manure when spread upon the land has been from \$8 per cord in my early experience to about half that at the present day, while the price of fertilizer has been about the same as in the country at large. Labor of late years has been for men \$1.25 a day, for boy weeder on an average seventy-five cents. On this basis I figure the cost of an acre of onions as follows:

Interest on land.....\$9.00
Ten cords of manure, costing when plowed in \$4.00
Five hundred pounds of fertilizer, applied to surface.....10.00
Plowing.....2.00
Harrowing, plank dragging and weeding.....4.00
Seed, 4 pounds.....9.00
Planting.....1.50
Four shillings.....1.50
Four hand weeding.....1.50
Pulling crop.....2.00
Farming crop.....2.00
Gathering in bags and carting crop to barn.....16.00
Topping, say 500 bushels, at 3 cents.....15.00
Getting ready for market one bag a day in sorting and boxing 30 bushels.....15.00
Cost of marketing, man and two horse team a day, with 40 bushels to a load.....45.00
Total.....\$198.80

This makes the cost per bushel on a crop of five hundred bushels 39¢. If our soil is so rich that we can dispense with manure and fertilizer, and so free from big weeds that it will require to be hand weeded only twice, and that with but two each time, and slid only three times, these items of common cost, subtracted from the above total, will make our crop cost us only twenty-eight cents a bushel, which I consider as low a figure as good onions can be raised for in this country under conditions very exceptional. We might cheapen the cost of seed, but the risk in the quality of the crop would be too great to make that step a wise one, as quality affects price, and the difference between a crop raised by the cheapest of seed and the highest priced would be less than a cent a bushel, while the difference between the quality of the two crops would be likely to be several cents a bushel. On the other hand, if we should substitute hand-raking for the use of the Meeker harrow the cost of the crop would be increased, because this harrow on most soils will do the work of a dozen or more men, and do it well.

We have assumed our crop to be one of five hundred bushels to the acre. That would be called a good crop, while anything above that would be called a most localities crop. The crops of one thousand bushels to the acre which I have seen on two occasions are very suggestive as to the profitable possibilities of the crop, which are, to a large degree, under the control of the market gardener.

To raise a crop of eight hundred bushels to the acre (not very rare, I have had several such) would require no extra cost under several of our items of expense, such as interest or labor, plowing and preparation of the soil, seed planting, sliding and weeding; while the remaining items of expense, manure excepted, would be increased three-eighths only, which, as one can easily figure, would amount in round numbers to \$38.

The application of double the quantity of manure given in our bill of costs would in-

sure the extra three hundred bushels, barring the attacks from fungus and insect enemies, to which a heavily manured crop would be even less liable than a scantily manured one, yet it is the extra loss that would be caused should a heavily manured crop fail by reason of such injuries that acts as a check to the enterprise of many farmers. This increase of crop, amounting to three hundred bushels at an outlay of \$78 extra, would be at a cost of only twenty-six cents a bushel, whereas the five hundred bushels were raised at a cost of 39¢ cents a bushel. What a bank to pay thirty-three per cent. interest on a seven months' investment, or at the rate of over forty-six per cent. per annum.

The cost of raising and marketing one acre of onions as originally figured being \$198, the farmer that raises only four hundred bushels to the acre (there are many crops of such, of which I have had my share) just clears his bread bag, barely getting a new dollar for an old one. This is not always a matter within the control of even the most experienced farmer, for the coming and the going of the mildew blight, the black fungus and the maggot are matters where "the best laid schemes of (shrewd) men gang aft a-gley."—J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., in New York Tribune.

Work of Our Consuls.

Consul Fleming at Edinburgh, Scotland, reports that a grain elevator of American design is being erected at Leith. He states that it will be wholly of American design, material and equipment—timber, iron, nails, electric appliances, etc., all having their origin in the United States.

A case of sending coals to Newcastle is reported by Consul Warner from Leipzig, Germany. Potatoes, he says, are being exported from Germany to the United States for the first time this year. So far, the shipments made have been small, but there is every indication that they will be increased. Orders, he says, are even heavy for next season. Our own farmers can profit by this in purchasing seed potatoes from Germany and raising this particular variety, which, it is stated, are used in our hotels for salads.

A commercial house at Riga, Russia, reports Consul-General Guenther at Frankfurt, Germany, has received a contract from the Russian secretary of the treasury for its establishment of a direct line of steamers between that city and London, for the purpose, it is stated, of exporting such agricultural products of Russia as are usually and easily spoiled en route. The firm has refrigerator steamers built and weekly trips will be made. By means of the Siberian railroad equipped with refrigerating cars, the Siberian butter of which so much has been written will be transported to a willing market. It is estimated that something over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the summer.

The Department of Agriculture has ascertained that Germany is considering the question of the establishment of experimental farms in connection with her experimental stations. This plan of carrying on a small farm in connection with the station, where the field and feeding experiments are conducted on a more or less practical scale, is referred to by the Germans as the "American system."

A fact not generally known is that the German stations do not have any considerable area of land, or conduct what we understand as field experiments, except as they may do so in co-operation with farmers. The same is true of their feeding experiments, which are made with only a small number of animals, and usually cover but short periods.

The Halle station is probably the only one in the Fatherland having a regular experimental farm, and this was only established five years ago. The farm has evidently attracted a good deal of attention in Germany during the few years it has been in operation, and has appealed not only to the practical farmers, but to higher officials as well.

Watch out for the ladybug; and when you have a garden treat her as you would your friend who has aided you in the hour of danger. She is the signal beacon indicating the presence of the farmer's enemies, the insects and the parasites. The red on her back is in strong contrast to the green foliage, and there is no trouble in seeing her at work destroying the plant enemy. There is an unfortunate belief that the ladybug is the true plant destroyer, as generally a worm-eaten plant is found where her presence is discovered. She is not guilty, but if left alone will rid the farmer of a dangerous pest. She is a plant preserver.

A foreign report just received at the Department of Agriculture recites some four hundred experiments made toward protecting man against mosquitoes by chemical agents. These experiments were conducted for the purpose of discovering substances which could safely be used upon the exposed parts of the body and which would kill mosquitoes. Notwithstanding the exhaustive character of the tests, none of them proved effective, and the mosquito still reigns supreme as a human pest.

Plant suffocation is apt to be to the minds of agriculturists an unheard of subject. Yet this is liable to occur by the compression of the soil about the roots, or by saturating the soil with water and thus preventing access of air. By pulverizing the surface two to three inches deep, and maintaining that condition, air is admitted, moisture may be absorbed from the air, while the subsoil is prevented from giving off what moisture it has retained. Legumes and other plants have the power to abstract nitrogen from the air, but make the soil about their roots too compact, and you keep from them one of the most needed plant foods.

What farmer who is troubled with the noisy crow has not noticed that if he goes into the orchard and digs a pit in which he sits all day, gun in hand, the crows will transfer their affections to the fowlyard, and when he lies in wait there, the bird of ill omen will be in the orchard. Perhaps two or three crow carcasses will be the result of such a murderous (?) warfare. An Australian journal cites an experiment by a government official who was troubled with crows and who found an effective method of destroying them by injecting strychnine into eggs with a hypodermic syringe. All such eggs are marked "poisoned" to avoid any serious mistake. Of course some dog might eat one of these loaded eggs (a decent dog, it is stated, does not eat eggs), but would serve him a good but costly lesson. The crows which eat the eggs go off and die on another man's farm.

While a freezing temperature will kill nearly every kind of good seed, yet weeds seem to thrive in spite of all cold conditions. An experiment by means of liquid air has shown that weed seeds exposed to a temperature of 150° below zero upon being thawed out and planted produced good (or rather injurious) plants.

The Pall Mall Gazette deprecates the fact that in 1892 Great Britain imported thirty-six per cent. of its wheat from Russia, thirty per cent. from the United States, fifteen per cent. from India and three and four per cent. from Australia and Canada. In 1900 Russia sent only 3½ per cent., the Argentine Republic the large quantity of 3½ per cent., Germany 1½ per cent., Australia six per cent., Canada 8.5 per cent., and the United States 47½ per cent. Patriotism does not seem to be effective with King Edward's subjects.

Prof. W. D. Bigelow of the Department of Agriculture shows in the Year Book, just published, some startling facts as to the widespread use of preservatives of food products in this country. He shows that the manufacture of such chemical concoctions has become a distinct industry, and that even "embalming" is practiced. All of these preservatives, he states, are harmful to the digestion, even when taken in small doses.

Sugar beets, as is well known, like deep soil. The Ohio station in a recent bulletin shows by a couple of "soil photographs" the advantage of sub-soiling for this crop. In the land sub-soiled, the beet assumes the shape of a symmetrical tapering V. In the land not sub-soiled, it looks like a huge molar tooth with big pronged roots.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

What Is Worth While?

Never until we dairymen rid ourselves of the disposition to ask the question "What is worth while?" will we reach the highest degree of success. All through the years gone by there has been a tendency among us to do just what we felt we must do in order to turn our milk into butter and get rid of it, and let the rest go. If our butter could only be placed beyond our reach and disposed of, no matter whether or not it proved worthy of its maker, that has been about all we cared for. Of course there have always been conscientious dairymen. They have been the very salt of the earth, saving the reputation of all of the rest of us from the disgrace to which we have justly been entitled.

Now, just what is worth while in the art of butter making? I hope I shall not be declared iconoclastic in saying what I do here. I believe the time has come when we should talk plainly on this subject.

In the first place, then, it is worth while to devote one's self to butter making as though everything we have and ever expect to be were at stake. Dairying is not a secondary matter with the man who is thoroughly in earnest about his business. Such a man will think about his work, read about it, and try to learn all he can about the latter-day methods. He will not be dragging along ten or fifteen years behind the times. He will understand that every pound of poor butter he puts on the market will be an argument against success.

Then it is worth while to get into one's possession a herd of good cows. The day has gone past when any man can keep up with the procession who pins his faith to a lot of poor cows and says, "A cow is a cow. Anything with a head, horns and hoofs will answer my description of a cow." Right here has been made the greatest mistake of our lives. We must have better cows. We will have them when we conclude that we must have them.

And it is worth while to feed our cows for their work. It is worth while to have modern appliances everywhere. It is worth while to be absolutely neat and clean about our dairies. No more slovenly work in the milk room. Cleanliness is, away below par in many dairies, I even in this day and age of the world. But it must be given its proper estimate if we ever hope for real success. Stables must be warm and clean; pans, pails, creameries, separators, churns, everything must be pure and sweet. This is a sine qua non. Further, our products must be put upon the market in attractive form. Butter may be stored in almost anything, but no one wants to buy the thing he means to place upon his table and eat out of a dirty, greasy, wretched looking package. And what is more, he will not do it. Clean neat little packages must be used.

These are all essentials. Others will suggest themselves to the thoughtful man. And essentials are worth while always.

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome County, New York.

Uncle Davy Cahill will campaign four horses this year; at least that is his present intention.

Dairy Notes.

Butter Market.

While there are not many sales made at higher prices here than a week ago, many lots are held at 20½ to 20½ cents, and when that cannot be obtained they go to cold storage. This, with the fact that many are buying desirable lots to put in storage, accounts for the increase there of nearly 25,000 tubs during the week. Western and Northern markets generally range ¼ to ½ cent higher than last week. Extra creamery may be quoted here at 20 to 20½ cents for Northern and Western assorted sizes, and 20 for large New York or Western large sash tubs. Northern firsts 18½ to 19 cents and Western 18 to 19 cents, seconds 16 to 17 cents. Best marks of Eastern bring 19 cents, and fair to good 16 to 18 cents. Boxes and prints in full supply and

While on the pastures they are tended only by the herdsmen hired by the cow owners in some hamlet to take care of the

Make Hood Farm Breeding Powder does it. Write for circulars telling how and why. Best remedy for failure to breed, failure to clean, irregularity in coming in season.

Cows

Breed By mail, \$1.15. Four times larger size to any railroad express point in U. S. and C. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Main Experiments With Foxes.

After eight years of experimenting and study in rearing young foxes Dr. Samuel Waton of Lincoln is of the opinion that the silver gray variety is the fox of the future, and that the common red breed is running out, to be replaced by the worthless cross foxes and the almost priceless gray ones.

There has been his custom to catch female foxes in traps in March and to keep them in easy confinement until they give birth to pups. As a rule a mother fox will produce seven young at a litter, of which two or three will be silver grays.

Until the eyes of the pups are opened and they are able to run about the pen the mother treats all of her offspring alike, giving them no preference and taking them from the mother with a strict impartiality. After that the motherly instinct centres on the red pups, and the grays have a hard struggle to live.

The mother will not only deny food to them, but also takes pains to bite them without any apparent provocation. In the

When he examines a colony he marks it according to its condition. One cross means a hive strong in bees, with but little of the disease, two crosses means less bees and more disease, and three crosses but few bees. The disease very bad. Then in the evening he divides the bees from three of the three-crossed hives together, and unites those that have two crosses together into new hives, and gives them the foundation starter. Those with one cross are shaken off into the same hive, but given the starters, and in four days all are to have the clean, new frames and go to work. The first half he has hatching out good young brood in hives that have been made strong by uniting and soon makes good the decrease caused by uniting two or three colonies in one.

He is particular about doing all this work in the evening, to prevent the bees from a diseased colony from uniting with others

Many who have a few hives of bees do not get the returns from them that they should get, simply because they do not give them the care that they need. They do not provide them with food enough to encourage brood raising early in the spring, and thus the colonies are small in the fall, when the honey flow commences, or, if they have succeeded in this by having supplies left over winter in the hive, they do not put on supers soon enough to furnish room to store the honey as rapidly as it comes at the season of the year when they have room to work in. They swarm out in the fall, when there are two weak colonies, perhaps three, neither of which will store much more than it should have for winter supplies. Some men think it extravagant to feed sugar to bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that is, one pound of honey, for two or more pounds of honey that can be sold at twelve cents a pound; that is, if the feeding is done at the right time.

Massachusetts Farm Notes.

There was a slight frost the first of June, but without damage. Garden peas are looking well, but not as far advanced as should be at this time. Less seed has been planted on account of late season. An apple crop will average less than in the first of last year. Grass is so forward that mowing has begun on a small scale, and the crop is certain. Chickens are growing well, but cold weather has killed many. Fourteen cents per dozen, hay \$20 per ton delivered. E. M. H.

Buckland, June 17.

BEAUTY FOR HORSES.

Of the many skin diseases that horses are subject to there are none which can not be brought under control by the Specific Cured by the use of

GLOSSERINE

[TRADE MARK.]

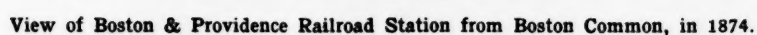
Its perfect reliability in all the forms of

ERUPTIONS

from which horses suffer has been attested to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. The rough, clammy skin, smoothness of the skin, beautiful, glossy appearance of the hair, clean skin, shining clothing and shampooing. Easily applied with a sponge. Valuable for private stables.

PRICE, \$3.00, PREPAID.

WALSH RIDGE CO., Box 2144, Boston, Mass.
AT ALL DEALERS.



View of Boston & Providence Railroad Station from Boston Common, in 1874.

Poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

The large proportion of infertile eggs in the winter or early spring seems to be a great trouble in the effort to produce early broiler chickens, either in the incubator or under hens. Although many have tried to remedy it, and a few have claimed that they were able to do so by change of diet or by giving more exercise or in some other way, we have not found any one boasting of the success they had in trying the plan for the second or third year. The proportion of infertile eggs to the male does not seem to affect the matter greatly, as they have been used as well as 15 to 20 hens were used as where there were not more than a half dozen. We once thought that hens given full range on the farm during the winter months would lay more fertile eggs than those confined to the house and small yard, but our next experiment proved that this did not settle the question. We think that a well-mated incubator hatches quite as large a proportion of the eggs as the hen when properly cared for, but we cannot account for the large number of infertile eggs sometimes found, nor for the many chickens that die in the shell in some cases, apparently not having the vigor enough to pick their way out.

At this season of the year one thing for the poultry keeper to guard against is the use of damaged grain, such as has been heated or moulded in the elevator. Sometimes we see wheat bran which has been through this process, and then evidently taken out and reground and aerated, so that the lumps and sour smell are gone, but it has lost its feeding value, and is liable to cause trouble in the digestive organs if fed to young chickens or other poultry, and, in fact, to fowl or animals of almost any age, but showing its effects more on those of tender age and on those that are not very strong. The same thing may have been done with indications of it. The only use we know for which such soured or mouldy grain is fit, is as a fertilizer, and it may have lost some of its value even for that. Tainted meat and sour swill of any kind is also unfit for chicken feed or for laying fowl. It contains the germs of decay, and conveys them to the egg and the flesh as surely as it would to the milk and cream of the cow.

As warmer weather is now approaching, the coops or brooders in which the chickens are kept should be well ventilated by night as well as by day and so should the houses in which the fowl roost. With the chicken coops this is best done by the use of wire screens, which should be fine enough to keep out rats, weasels and minks, if near where these last are found. In all such cases the screens should be so placed as not to admit a current of air directly upon the inmates. More cases of colds, catarrh or roup are contracted in the houses and coops in the spring than in the remainder of the year. This is in part due to an atmosphere overheated by the afternoon sun and too warm at night, growing too cold before morning, and too often damp and loaded with the odors and exhalations from the manure dropped during the winter. These conditions exist more frequently in the spring than later in the season.

Do not try to crowd too many chickens into one coop or give too many to the care of one hen. Much of the mortality among young chickens is due to this cause, and many think themselves fortunate to raise one-half the chickens that are hatched out, while others by having vigorous breeding stock, taking care to keep coops clean and free from vermin, to give only wholesome food, which is not necessarily the fowl foods of boiled eggs, oatmeal, boiled rice, bread crumbs, etc., which are recommended by many, and by avoiding overcrowding in coops do not lose one in a hundred.

Learning While Investing.

Poultry and egg raising is eminently adapted to the person with small capital who is anxious that the investment pay without running too great risk. One may begin in the most humble way in poultry raising, and then gradually increase the size of the plant as conditions warrant. It is really a case of learning a business while slowly investing capital in it. And this is really the best and most sensible way of approaching the business. To start in with all the capital invested at first and then learn later by bitter experience, is just the way to get discouraged and find that there is no money in the business. With the smallest amount of capital one can go into the business, especially if there is a suitable place at hand for the work. One can rent a small poultry farm, and then learn by experience, even raising fruits and vegetables the first few years to help pay the expenses of living. Ultimately, however, the ambition should be placed on chicken and egg raising for the purpose of mastering it as a specialty.

Let one begin with a few chickens, and out the first season what can be done with that number. From this stock he can prepare his next season's increase without further calling upon his capital. By method of exchange of eggs with neighbors near or distant new blood can be introduced, and there will not be much danger of close inbreeding.

In many places there is a regular system of exchange of eggs in this way, and at very little expense new breeds are constantly being added. From the fifty hens of the first season the flock can be increased to two hundred for the second. If you have been successful with the fifty, you are probably prepared the second year to handle one hundred, especially if proper houses and yards have been prepared in advance. That is very essential, and throughout the whole development of the business never neglect to increase the quarters of the hens and chickens in proportion to their increase in numbers. With plenty of accommodations and fair success the second year, the beginner might well increase his stock to five hundred for the third year, and fourth year he might go up to one or eight hundred, and the fifth year round out the business with one or even thousand. When you have reached that number the plant is a pretty well-sized one, and its further increase must be made gradually. There are poultry men of five and ten thousand hens, but the farmers have learned by careful experience how to handle such numbers in the most economical way. Any beginner, of course, should grow up to such proportions if he has the push and go, and the good business common sense which enables him to raise and sell to the best possible advantage.

New York. C. W. JONES.

Poultry and Game.

Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern poultry is in only light supply. Choice nearby spring chickens bring 30 to 32 cents a pound, with fair to good 25 to 28 cents. Fowls 15 to 16 cents for choice and extra, 10 to 11 cents for fair to good. Spring ducks 14 to 15

cents. Pigeons \$1.25 a dozen for choice and 75 cents to \$1 for fair to good. Squabs \$1.50 to \$2.25 a dozen. Western food poultry in only moderate demand. Spring chickens at 20 to 25 cents, fowl 9 to 10 cents and old roosters 6 to 7 cents. Turkeys 7 to 9 cents. Frozen poultry in fair demand, broilers at 16 to 18 cents for choice, 14 to 15 cents for common, chickens 11 to 12 cents for choice, 8 to 9 cents for common, fowl 9 to 10 cents for choice, 8 to 9 cents for common. Turkeys 10 to 11 cents. Live poultry in steady fair demand, chickens at 20 to 23 cents, fowl at 10 cents and roosters at 6 to 7 cents. No game coming in now. Some in cold storage at retail prices.

Horticultural.

Methods of Planting Strawberries.

As to methods of planting strawberries it may be said that the old method has been discarded—planting in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and the plants from twelve to fifteen inches apart in rows, keeping off the runners until late in July and then allowing the runners to grow and root at will, making a matted row. In this old system many plants are almost on top of others, the roots barely in the ground, and they suffer in a season of drought. The rows are so wide that to pick fruit in the centre it is almost necessary to crush fruits on the outside of the row. This system gives few large, first-class fruits. The up-to-date grower starts with the assumption that the largest and highest colored fruits are found on plants along the outside of the rows, and therefore he plans to have as many outside rows as possible. This he accomplishes by having the rows closer together and much narrower. The rows are made from thirty to thirty-six inches apart, and the plants from eighteen to twenty-four inches, or even thirty inches apart in the rows, much depending on the capability of the variety as a plant maker. If the plants used for a new bed are strong and start into growth vigorously, the first runners are used, as it has been found that under most conditions the plants about twelve months old yield the greatest number of fine fruits. These first runners are usually "bedded in," i. e., planted by hand, training them along the wide way of the rows, using from four to eight of the first runners and cutting off those growing later. This method of planting allows cultivation both ways until the runners start, retaining moisture and saving labor in hoeing.

Clean straw or swale grass makes the best winter mulch. The rows are covered two to four inches deep. This winter mulch should be raised from the plants and left between the rows as a protection to the fruit and a safeguard against drought in the fruiting season.

The use of well-rotted manure, plowed under when fitting the land for plants, gives the best of results in many cases. Especially is this the case when a dry growing season occurs, the plants being able at once to obtain available plant food, and growing without a check and making runners early in the season. In many soils the manure adds the needed humus. Green or half-rotted manure is more often an injury than a benefit, because of the many weed seeds it contains. Many strawberry beds are practically ruined by the weeds introduced by the use of such manure. Perhaps the better method of using manure is to apply it rather heavily to the crop grown on the land the year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a cover crop to be turned under in the spring before setting plants.—Cornell University Bulletin No. 189, by Prof. L. H. Bailey.

What Becomes of the Nursery Stock?

While 250,000 trees were sold by nurseries last spring only 150,000 are alive today, including all planted by fruit growers in past years. This is as nearly as I can quote Professor Bailey's first words before the recent Nurserymen's Association at Niagara Falls. I quote from memory and may not be quite accurate in figures in every instance. Only one tree in sixteen lives at all. Only one in five lives to yield any fruit. Only one tree in one hundred that lives gives anything like good results. The loss of seeds is equally as great. These facts indicate great carelessness or lack of experience in planting trees or seeds, yet the loss is no greater than that which seems to occur to the normal forces of nature, though in nature there is no waste of substance. The robin hatches, say, five young birds each season. If all the young lived in ten years the increase from one pair of birds would amount to fifty thousand birds; thus the world would be overrun with robins. In nature not one seed in one thousand lives to make a plant or tree, and of those that live not one in one hundred ever reaches the blossoming stage. Not one fish egg of one thousand hatches, and but few that

"Don't Speak"

To the motorman "is a sign to be seen on the front platform of many cars. It requires all his thought, all his energy and all his strength to pilot his car through crowded streets. The strain tells on him, and some when he gets "rattled" and has an accident. The surest way to guard against the physical strength and nervous force required by the motorman or railroad man is to keep the stomach in a condition of sound health.

When the stomach becomes "weak," food is imperfectly digested and the body is deprived of its necessary nourishment. The nerves are "unstrung" and the body is weakened. The timely use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, when the stomach is "weak" will re-establish the body in vigorous health. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood.

"I suffered for four years with pain in my stomach so that at times I couldn't work nor eat," writes Mr. Frank Smith, of Granite, Chaffee Co., Colo. "I wrote to you about my sickness and was told to use your medicine, which I did with good results. I only used four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am entirely cured, and feel like a new man, and I can highly recommend your medicine to any sufferer."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



EUROPEAN WEEPING ASH.

hatch survive long enough to reach mature size. If all the fish eggs hatched, and all young fishes lived, the waters of the earth would become solid with fish, so as to impede navigation.

It is not the fault of nurserymen that more trees sold and planted do not live to produce abundant harvests of fine fruit. Many people who plant trees have not the experience necessary to make them live and thrive. Many planters do not do as well as they know how to do, in planting trees. If every planter made all of his trees live and produce as they might the markets would be flooded. John Burrows considers the personality of each tree and vine. As we passed over his place he would remark: "This tree or vine needs more pruning, this vine was pruned too closely, that one needs spraying, the other needs having its fruit thinned," etc. He knows the personal need of each. Time sifts out all dross, hence nurserymen should be watchful. If poor varieties are sold they will be discarded later. If you sell poor trees you will diminish the demand for the less planting of trees by the orchardist creates a larger demand from nurserymen. While it is your duty to instruct the fruit grower who plants your products, you are not responsible if that man neglects your advice.—Green's Fruit Grower.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

The supply of apples nearly exhausted. A few Ben Davis at \$3 to \$3.50 and Roxbury Russets \$4 to \$5. But few peaches today. Florida good to choice \$2 to \$2.25 a carrier, and Georgia common early 20 cents to \$1. Strawberries in only moderate supply. Some Jersey Gandy sold at 10 to 12 cents. Hudson river and Dighton at 9 to 12 cents, other poorer lots from Delaware and Maryland at 3 to 8 cents as to condition. Blackberries in moderate supply at 9 to 11 cents, good blueberries scarce at 10 to 12 cents, and green gooseberries dull at 6 cents. Florida muskmelons good to choice \$2 to \$2.50 a crate, and watermelons very good at \$4 to \$4.50 per hundred. Florida pineapples from 7 to 14 cents each, from 3 to 24 in case. Porto Rico large pines 40 to 50 cents each. Oranges are less abundant and higher priced than last year. California seedlings and St. Michael \$3.50 to \$4 a box, Navel 175, 200 and 216 cents \$3.75 to \$4.50 for choice to fancy, 150 cents \$3.75 to \$4.25 and 96, 112 and 126 cents, \$3.50 to \$3.75. This is for repacked and all sound, as they are not keeping well this year. Bloods choice to fancy \$3.50 to \$4.50. Grape fruit, all grades from \$2.50 to \$4. Florida grape fruit scarce, but if it can be found it is worth \$6 to \$9 a box. California lemons sell slowly, poor to choice at \$1.75 to \$3, and a few fancy at \$3.50 to \$4. Messina and Palermo in better demand at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for fancy, and \$3.25 to \$4 for choice, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$3.75. This for 300 cases, 300 cases about 25 cents a box less on same grades. Figs and dates dull at unchanged prices. Bananas \$1.25 to \$2.50 a stem as to condition.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is an abundance of vegetables in the market, as nearby gardens are becoming productive, and the farmer's wagons on South Market street make quite a display. Prices are well maintained on most, as the demand is still very good. Old beets are 40 cents a bushel and new beets 75 to 90 cents a dozen and best greens dull at 25 cents a bushel. Old carrots scarce at 60 to 70 cents a box, new in bunches 75 cents a dozen and flat turnips 75 cents a box, or \$4 to \$5 per hundred bunches. Yellow turnips in good condition are \$1.50 a barrel. Egyptian onions \$1.75 to \$2 a sack, and Bermuda the same per crate. New in bunches \$2 per hundred. Leeks 75 cents a dozen and chives the same, with radishes 40 to 50 cents a box. Southern cucumbers \$1 to \$1.75 a crate and hothouse in demand at \$4 to \$4.50 a box. Florida peppers at \$3.50 a carrier, egg plants \$2.50 to \$3.50 a case. Southern tomatoes \$2.50 a carrier for choice, \$1.50 to \$2 for fair to good, hothouse 15 to 17 cents a pound. Asparagus \$3 to \$4 a box of three dozen, and rhubarb 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound. New squash scarce, and marrow or white bring \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel crate.

Cabbages are in liberal supply, but many poor ones. Good bring \$1.25 a barrel crate and poor to fair from 40 cents to \$1. Lettuce 75 cents to \$1 a long box, spinach 20 to 25 cents a bushel and parsley \$2.50 to \$3. String beans, wax in full supply at \$1 to \$1.50 a basket, green not as plenty at \$1.50 to \$2.25. Green peas in limited supply at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a basket for Jersey, \$2.75 a bushel bag for Long Island, \$9 a barrel for Providence, and some nearby at \$3 to \$3.25 a bushel. Mushrooms \$1 a pound.

Old potatoes are now in full supply at 60 to 80 cents a bushel as to variety and condition. New in fair demand at \$2.50 to \$3 for Rose and Hebron. Bliss at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for white, \$2 to \$2.25 for red. Charleston and Savannah extra \$3 a barrel, medium \$2.50 and culls \$1.25.

Boston Fish Market.

There has been a good demand for fish, while the fares of cod and haddock have been light. Market cod brings 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents a pound, large 3 1/2 to 4 cents and steak 3 1/2 to 5

cents. Haddock is 3 1/2 to 4 cents, but hake is plenty at 1 1/2 cents for small and 2 1/2 cents for large. Pollock is 1 1/2 cents, cusk 1 1/2 cents, flounder two cents, scup three cents, tautog 4 cents, whitefish and butterfish 6 cents and bluefish 7 cents. Alewives \$1.25 a hundred, mackerel 7 cents each for small and 12 cents for large. Bass 10 cents a pound for striped, 6 cents for black and sea bass, Spanish mackerel 10 cents, sheepshead the same, red snappers 9 cents and pompano 8 cents. Halibut higher, gray at 5 cents, chicken 10 cents and white 15 cents. Lake trout 10 cents, sea trout 6 cents, and brook trout 20 to 25 cents. Sea perch 15 cents a dozen, yellow perch 4 cents a pound, and pickerel 8 cents. Shark 15 cents each and cod 15 cents. Shad 25 cents. Salmon steady at 8 cents for Western and 16 cents for Eastern. Eels steady at 9 cents, fresh tongues the same and cheeks at 7 cents. Shrimp quiet at 35 cents a gallon and clams in demand at 50 cents a gallon or \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Oysters dull now, but steady at \$1 a gallon for Norfolk, \$1.15 for Stamford and \$1.25 for Providence River. Lobsters scarcely to be found, nominally 18 cents a pound alive and 20 cents a dozen. Soft-shelled crabs 30 to 50 cents a dozen.

Dr. Calliano of Turin has a fortune in his grasp, if it be really true that in proportion as his newly invented belt is tightened the stomach under it becomes impervious to the external influences of ocean travel. Such a belt would be of more interest to many a traveler half way between England and America than even a Fortunatus purse.

People who like mackerel will honor the schooner N. B. Nickerson of Boothbay, which now holds the blue ribbon of the mackerel fleets. It was the schooner's maiden trip—which suggests that the N. B. may perhaps stand for Nelly—in the southern fisheries, and eight weeks out were sufficient to break all previous records.

Incompatibility of temperament has recently divorced a policeman from his job in the city of Taunton. The story of the case seems to mark the late policeman's temperament as artistic rather than executive; that is to say, emotionally volatile on occasions when it should have been chastely practical.

The University of Chicago is evidently planning a little peaceable expansion on its own account. Parents who are abroad may travel and send their children to school in Chicago at the same time, and that without separating families—at least such seems to be the drift of a plan involving Chicago preparatory schools in Berlin and Paris.

The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$17,075,75, the past week \$14,682, similar week last year \$20,634. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$4,557,088, against \$4,664,428 in 1900.

The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 102,252 cases, against 94,872 cases last week and 74,079 cases in the corresponding week last year. The total shipments thus far in 1901 have been 2,157,339 cases, against 2,039,481 cases in 1900.

The exports from Boston for the week ending June 14 were valued at \$2,429,448, and the imports at \$435,891. Excess of exports \$1,993,557. Excess of exports \$958,165. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$6,682,222, and imports \$4,690,054. Excess of exports \$1,992,168. Same part of 1900 exports were \$6,358,087, and imports were \$3,417,750. Excess of exports \$2,940,337.

Dairy exports from New York last week included 76 packages of butter to Liverpool, 3123 to London, 100 to Bremen, 250 to Copenhagen and Christiania, and 215 to Hamburg; and 11,162 boxes of cheese to Liverpool, 650 boxes to London, 492 to Hull and 250 to Glasgow, a total of 4455 packages of butter and 12,554 boxes of cheese.

Trade notes make the exports from the Atlantic ports last week to include 355,300 barrels of flour, 3,137,000 bushels of wheat, 2,629,000 bushels of corn, 250 barrels of pork, 12,103,000 pounds of lard, 33,175 boxes of meats.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on June 15 included 35,139,000 bushels of wheat, 17,271,000 bushels of corn, 10,832,000 bushels of oats, 616,000 bushels of rye and 546,000 bushels of barley. Compared with a week previous this shows a decrease of 15,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of rye, 1,400,000 bushels of barley, with an increase of 1,222,000 bushels of corn and 244,000 bushels of oats.

The world's exports of grain last week were reported as 6,679,107 bushels of wheat from six countries, 6,946,000 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished 4,701,107 bushels of wheat and 2,569,154 bushels of corn.

Beef was irregular, some houses having a good trade, others noting a very full demand. Shippers are clamorous for higher prices, but the market here is really easy, though nominally unchanged: Extra sides, 8 1/2 to 9 cents, heavy 8 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents, good 7 1/2 to 8 cents, light and cows 7 1/2 to 8 cents, extra fore 8 1/2 to 11 cents, good 8 1/2 to 9 cents, extra fore 8 1/2 to 7 cents, heavy 8 1/2 to 9 cents, good 8 1/2 cents, light 8 1/2 to 9 cents, backs 6 to 8 cents, rattles 4 1/2 to 5 cents, chucks 6 to 7 cents, short ribs 10 to 12 cents, rounds 7 to 9 cents, rumps 8 1/2 to 12 cents, and loins 10 to 12 cents, loins 10 to 15 cents.

Pork and lard are very firm, with some higher quotations noted: Heavy backs \$18.75,

On the Atlantic Sea Board.

—where the air is strongly impregnated with salt, poor tin quickly rusts. M F Roofing Tin best resists this rust-producing atmosphere, because it is hand-dipped by the palm oil process, having the richest and heaviest coating of pure tin and new lead. On many houses on the Atlantic seaboard

M F Roofing Tin

has lasted 50 years.

M F Roofing Tin will last a lifetime in any climate; resists atmospheric gases, keeps the house dry, not affected by cold or heat, is fireproof—best and most economical in every way. Ask your roofer, or

write W. C. CROWMEYER, Agent, to Carnegie Building, Philadelphia for illustrated book on roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, New York.

TRADE MARK

medium \$18.25, long cut \$19.25, lean ends \$20.75, bean pork \$15 to \$15.75, fresh ribs 11 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 9 cents, smoked shoulders 9 cents, hard 9 cents, in pairs 10 to 10 1/2 cents, hams 12 to 13 cents, skinned hams 12 cents, sausages 9 cents, Frankfurt sausages 9 cents, boiled hams 10 to 12 cents, boiled shoulders 12 cents, bacon 13 to 14 cents, bolognas 8 cents, pressed ham 11 cents, raw lead lard 9 cents, rendered lard 10 cents, in pairs 11 to 11 1/2 cents, pork tongues \$2.50, loose salt pork 10 cents, brisquets 11 cents, sausage meat 7 1/2 cents, country dressed hogs 7 1/2 cents.

Lamb is steady, muttons a little easier, veals about steady, spring lambs 10 to 17 cents, fall lambs 8 to 9 cents, Brighton fancy 9 to 10 cents, muttons 6 to 8 cents, fancy and Brightons 7 to 8 cents, veals 5 to 8 cents, fancy and Brightons 7 to 9 cents.

With lighter receipts eggs are firmer, and nearby or Cape fancy are higher at 18 to 19 cents. Eastern and Northern choice selling well at 14 to 15 cents, fair to good at 12 1/2 to 13 cents. Michigan 13 cents, Western selected 12 to 13 cents, common to good 11 to 13 cents, and dories at \$2.70 to \$2.85 a case. There are now 204,241 cases in cold storage, against 141,027 cases a year ago.

Mr. Polly W. Clark of Franklin, Mass., now over eighty years of age, recalls the fact that on the morning of June 6, 1842, fifty-nine years ago, there was a cold snap, so that the ground was frozen.

The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending June 15, 1901, included 157,535 pounds of beef, 107,241 pounds of cheese and 38,000 pounds of butter. For the same week last year the exports included—pounds butter, 102,535 pounds of cheese and 267,259 pounds of beef.

The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 2229 cattle, 9578 quarters of beef from Boston; 3575 cattle, 2907 sheep, 1700 quarter of beef from New York; 874 cattle, 1650 sheep from Baltimore; 967 cattle, 429 sheep, 1250 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 393 cattle from Portland; 889 cattle from Newport News, and 284 cattle, 1201 sheep from Montreal; a total of 12,062 cattle, 686 sheep, 27,841 quarters of beef from all ports, 437 cattle, 3767 sheep, 18,570 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 5383 cattle, 774 sheep, 9274 quarters of beef to London; 1381 cattle, 1003 sheep to Glasgow; 669 cattle, 130 sheep to Bristol; 200 cattle to Hull; 412 cattle, 191 sheep to Manchester, and 76 cattle, 100 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

State and County Fairs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury Sept. 24-28
Barnstable, Barnstable Aug. 27-29
Berkshire, Berkshire Sept. 10-12
Blackstone Valley, Uxbridge Sept. 10-11
Bristol, Taunton Sept. 24-27
Deerfield Valley, Charlemont Sept. 12-13
Essex, Peabody Sept. 17-19
Franklin, Greenfield Sept. 18-19
Hampden East, Palmer Sept. 17-18
Hampshire, Amherst Sept. 24-26
Hampshire and Franklin, Northampton Oct. 2-3
Highland, Middlefield Sept. 4-5
Hillsdale, Uxbridge Sept. 24-25
Hingham, Hingham Sept. 24-25
Housatonic, North Adams Sept. 2-4
Housatonic, Great Barrington Sept. 25-27
Manufacturers' Agt, North Attleboro Sept. 10-12
Marshallfield, Marshallfield Sept. 18-20
Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury Sept. 17-18
Middlesex North, Lowell Sept. 12-14
Middlesex South, Framingham Sept. 17-18
Nantucket, Nantucket Sept. 4-5
Oxford, Oxford Sept. 2-3
Plymouth, Bridgewater Sept. 11-12
Spencer, Spencer Sept. 18-20
Union, Randolph Sept. 11-13
Weymouth, South Weymouth Sept. 26-28
Worcester, Worcester Sept. 3-5
Worcester, Worcester Sept. 11-12
Worcester Northwest, Athol Sept. 2-3
Worcester South, Sturbridge Sept. 12-13
Worcester West, Barre Sept. 26-27

NEW YORK.

Albany, Altamont Aug. 26-29
Boonville, Boonville Sept. 3-6
Brookport, Brookport Sept. 25-28
Broome, Whitney's Point Sept. 3-6
Cambridge Valley, Cambridge Aug. 27-30
Cattaraugus, Little Valley Sept. 3-6
Cayuga, Moravia Sept. 24-27
Chautauque, Dunkirk Sept. 16-20
Columbia, Coltonville Sept. 25-28
Cortland, Cortland Sept. 3-6
Delaware, Delhi Sept. 5-7
Delaware Valley, Walton Sept. 2-5
Dryden, Dryden Sept. 17-20
Dutchess, Poughkeepsie Sept. 24-27
Erie, Hamburg Sept. 9-12
Essex, Westport Sept. 3-6
Franklinville, Franklinville Aug. 27-30

Fulton, Johnstown Sept. 2-5
Genesee, Batavia Sept. 16-19
Gorham, Reed Corners Oct. 3-5
Jefferson, Watertown Sept. 2-6
Lewis, Lowville Sept. 10-13
Morris, Morris Oct. 1-3
Nassau, Nassau Sept. 26-28
Niagara, Lockport Sept. 10-13
Onondaga, Onondaga Sept. 10-13
Oneida, Oneida Sept. 24-26
Ontonagon, Ontario Sept. 16-19
Ontonagon, Ontario Sept. 16-19
Orange, Middletown Sept. 17-21
Orleans, Albion Sept. 18-21
Oswego, Oswego Falls Sept. 17-20
Oswego, Oswego Sept. 25-28
Prattsburg, Prattsburg Sept. 11-13
Prattsburg, Prattsburg Aug. 27-29
Queens-Nassau, Queens Sept. 24-28
Rensselaer, Nassau Sept. 10-13
Rockland, Rockland Sept. 9-13
Rockland Industrial, New City Sept. 3-6
St. Lawrence, Canton Sept. 17-20
Sandy Creek, Sandy Creek Aug. 27-30
Saratoga, Ballston Spa Aug. 26-29
Schenectady, Schenectady Oct. 1-3
Shavertown, Shavertown Sept. 18-21
Silver Lake, Perry Oct. 1-2
Suffolk, Riverhead Sept. 17-20
Sullivan, Monticello Sept. 16-19
Tioga, Tioga Sept. 3-5
Tioga Northern, Newark Valley Sept. 10-12
Tompkins, Ithaca Sept. 17-20
Ulster, Ellenville Aug. 27-30
Union, Trumansburg Sept. 3-6
Warren, Warrensburg Sept. 17-20
Washington, Sandy Hill Sept. 16-19
Wyoming, Warsaw Sept. 24-25

MAINE.

Eastern, Bangor Aug. 27-29
Gray Park, Gray Corner Aug. 27-29
Sagadahoc, Tisham Aug. 27-30
Washington, Pembroke Sept. 17-19

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua, Nashua Sept. 2-5
Rochester, Rochester Sept. 10-13
Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 17-19
Franklin, North Shelden Sept. 3-5
Orleans, Barton Sept. 10-13
Windor, Woodstock Sept. 24-26

VERMONT.

Graves' Mange Cure
For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also
Graves' Medicated Soap
For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET

Boston, Mass.

POULTRY KEEPING.

HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 45-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Profitable Poultry Raising.

Containing Chapters on How to Make \$500 a Year Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Houses; Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the Hen and Incubation; Hatching and Care of Chicks; Fattening and Preparing Poultry for Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geese and Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.

Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Stamps taken. Mention the PLOUGHMAN.

WALNUT PUBLISHING CO.

Box 3354, Boston, Mass.

Lot of beautiful Ancon Kitchens in exquisite colors showing disposition and very stylish. Send 10 cts. for picture illustrating. WALNUT KITCHEN PAPER, Box 3354, Boston, Mass.

TURKEYS

HOW TO GROW THEM

No book is available giving an adequate account of the turkey—its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of fancy stock and as raisers of turkeys for market. The prize-winning papers of nearly 50 essays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

Address
MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

100

...

...

the Railroad, Boston, for information.

This
Last
 BRE
hide,
third
\$7,000
COW
375
\$38, e
farrow
 STO
lugs, 8
odds, 8
345e;
625; la
 FAT
shotes,
dresses
 VEAT
 HIDE
CALF
TALL
262e.
 PELT
 Watert
Brighto
 C
 At
P A Ber
Thom
Hans
Wardw
Intire
Libby B
M D Ho
Harris &
Jows
Cobb &
M D Stoc
F W W
D G Lou
E R Foy
F W Fra
E E Chap
 New B
At F
A C Fuss
At E
Co.
A F Jones
T Shay
Coursor
born
G C Wilk
 At W
W F Wall
 Ver
At W
A Willard
Fred Savan
M J Jerin
S R W
Durand B
At E
Co.
W A Rick
F A Farn
F S Alwa
M G Flano
 Light s
contained
cattle and
there will
demand a
weather.
and low ra
By latest c
same as la
Shipmen
fredian, fo
27 horses s
London; 25
do. by Sw
Liverpool,
do. by J. A
Gond.
 A good
holiday, p
disposals e
drive and h
sell quickly
stable easy
Western, se
\$55-140.
90 fresh hor
do. of mixe
A good we
New Hampt
horses were
drivers, coa
Abrams & C
sold. T
prices, mos
Moses Colm
auction sale
Ponies, of 25
 Un
 The mark
buyer this w
the yards. T
and built, an
With the ad
for beef has
sold 2 steers,
at 32; 1 cow
at 5c. O. H.
bull, 140 lbs.
J. A. Hathas
of 180 lbs.
steers, of 143
 A fair supp
cost in vinci
extra cow, \$4
 Market ste
hogs, 7 to 12c.
 Light arr
Trade. The e
the next two
West p cow,
4.55 p cow,
5.80 p cow, S
at 3 to 4c.
 Several hun
steady prices.
W. F. Wallace
54c. N. H. W
62c. A. H. N
 Four tons so
47 lb.
 Dr
Maine—P. A.
Hanson, 10
Bros., 25; M. H.
100; Cobb & T
Wormwell, 10;
E. Chapman, 1
New Hamp
Jones & Co., 2
Coursor & S
kins, 6.
Vermont—A
H. N. Jenne,
Bros., 15; B. H.
A. Farnham, 3
ders, 102; F. R.
Massachuset

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MARKETS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending June 26, 1901.

Shotes and

Cattle Sheep Swine Fat Hogs Veals

Last week 2454 6672 112 26,076 2379

This week 3721 7855 145 27,000 2520

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Butcher's per hundred pounds on total weight of

head and meat, extra, \$6.00; 25; first

quality, \$5.00; 25; second quality, \$4.00; 25;

\$3.00; 25; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00;

Western steers, \$4.00; 25; calves, \$3.00; 25;

fat calves, \$3.00; 25; young calves for farmers: Year

lings, \$2.00; 25; two year olds, \$1.50; 25; three

year olds, \$1.00; 25; four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

five year olds, \$1.00; 25; six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; ten year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eleven year olds, \$1.00; 25; twelve year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; fourteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventeen year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

nineteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; twenty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

twenty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; twenty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

twenty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; twenty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

twenty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; twenty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

twenty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; twenty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

twenty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; thirty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; thirty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; thirty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; thirty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; thirty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

thirty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; forty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

forty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; forty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

forty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; forty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

forty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; forty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

forty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; forty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

forty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; fifty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; fifty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; fifty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; fifty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; fifty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

fifty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

sixty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

sixty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

sixty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

sixty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; sixty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

sixty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; seventy year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventy one year olds, \$1.00; 25; seventy two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventy three year olds, \$1.00; 25; seventy four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventy five year olds, \$1.00; 25; seventy six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventy seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; seventy eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

seventy nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eighty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eighty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eighty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eighty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; eighty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

eighty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; ninety year olds, \$1.00; 25;

ninety one year olds, \$1.00; 25; ninety two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

ninety three year olds, \$1.00; 25; ninety four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

ninety five year olds, \$1.00; 25; ninety six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

ninety seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; ninety eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

ninety nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ten year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eleven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twelve year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fourteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventeen year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred nineteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twenty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred twenty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twenty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred twenty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twenty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred twenty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twenty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred twenty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred twenty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred twenty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred thirty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred thirty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred thirty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred thirty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred thirty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred thirty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred forty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred forty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred forty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred forty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred forty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred forty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred forty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred forty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred forty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred forty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fifty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fifty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fifty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fifty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred fifty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred fifty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred sixty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred sixty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred sixty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred sixty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred sixty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred sixty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred seventy year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventy one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred seventy two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventy three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred seventy four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventy five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred seventy six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventy seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred seventy eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred seventy nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eighty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eighty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eighty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eighty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred eighty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred eighty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ninety year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred ninety one year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ninety two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred ninety three year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ninety four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred ninety five year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ninety six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred ninety seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; one hundred ninety eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

one hundred ninety nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred one year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred three year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred five year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred ten year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred eleven year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twelve year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred fourteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred fifteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred sixteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred seventeen year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred eighteen year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred nineteen year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twenty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred twenty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twenty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred twenty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twenty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred twenty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twenty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred twenty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred twenty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred twenty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred thirty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirty one year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred thirty two year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirty three year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred thirty four year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirty five year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred thirty six year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirty seven year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred thirty eight year olds, \$1.00; 25;

two hundred thirty nine year olds, \$1.00; 25; two hundred forty year olds, \$1.00; 25;

well, 7 W. F. Dennen, 5; A. H. Nelson, 7; H. A.

Gillmore, 30; scattering, 150; R. Connors, 14; C. D.

Lewis, 3; D. A. Walker, 6; J. P. Day, 28.

N. A. Jones, 10; D. Fisher, 54.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1544 cattle, 2144 hogs, 790

calves, 118 horses. From West, 1118 cattle,

2100 hogs, 118 horses. Maine, 193 cattle, 80

hogs, 442 calves; New Hampshire, 8 cattle; Ver-

mont, 15 cattle, 4 hogs, 60 calves; Massachusetts,

212 cattle, 154 hogs, 294 calves.

Tuesday—Prices this week of beef cattle are

easier by 10 c. lb. and this decline is on all

descriptions on sale. The lot offered by O. H.

Forbush not sold, as 4 cents is asked; would have

to take less on account of being heavy, and

of coarse quality, weighing 400 pounds to the

pair. Beef cows are also selling easier by 10 c.

For the past few weeks the market for beef cows

and steers has been high for the butchers to

handle at a profit. T. J. Moroney sold 5 cows, of

1000 lbs. at 30 c. A. H. Nelson, 2 oxen, of 2800 lbs.

at 54 c. J. P. Day sold 2 cattle, of 3000 lbs. at 54 c.

these were sold for work. P. A. Berry sold cattle

of 3000 to 3600 lbs. at 54 c.

Milk Cows.

Supply not heavy and the demand not espe-

cially active. The first day was devoted to

some extent to the changing hands of the better

class to sell again, buying in lots in a wholesale

way to speculators who peddle them out. The

trade was fair, but not active, and prices were

steady. W. Cullen sold 7 choice cows, \$60. D.

G. Lougee, 1 extra cow, \$45. W. W. Chapman,

1 cow, \$40; 1 choice cow, \$50. W. Seallans, 3

cows, \$35; 2 cows, \$30 each; 3 at \$22 each; 2 at

\$26; 1 at \$47. Thompson & Hanson, 1 eight-

year cow, \$30; 3 cows, \$30 each; 1 at \$20.

Veal Calves.

Supply gradually growing less, and prices fairly

sustained. Butchers say that they are paying

more for their calves than the city market justifies;

then, too, there are more slim calves than

should be put upon the market. Harris & Fel-

berry, 3 calves, 115 lbs. at 54 c. E. E. Chapman,

5 slim calves, 50 c. E. R. Foye, 11 calves at 54 c.

F. W. Wormwell, 12 calves, 150 lbs. at 54 c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market for milk cows was

devoid of activity. Buyers were not numerous,

still a fair movement. Prices were not very

active, and after the better class was sold, the

market was a trifle weak in price. Beef cows selling

favorably to the buyers who are not in a hurry to

buy this week unless at a decline. Wardwell &

McIntire sold 3 milk cows, the lot for \$135; 3

cows, \$85; with 2 calves, \$25 each. Harris &

McIntire, 15 cows, \$25 to \$45; W. Cheney, 14

cows, at \$30 to \$50. Thompson & Hanson sold 2

cows, \$25; up to \$50. E. E. Chapman, 2 extra

cows, \$40 each. J. S. Henry, 3 choice cows, \$50;

1 at \$36, with all the way down to \$22 each. At

the firm of Libby Bros. in Aroostook County

after cows for this market. Sold at \$50, \$48, 54

at \$40, down to \$25.

Store Pigs.

A light run, with small pigs at \$2.25 to \$3.50; shot

\$4.50 to \$5.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern—

Chickens, choice spring, 25 to 28

Chickens, fair to good, 20 to 23

Chickens, extra choice, 23 to 25

Chickens, broilers, 18 to 20

Chickens, extra, 15 to 17

Chickens, fair to good, 10 to 11

Pigeons, fancy, 12 to 15

Pigeons, common, 8 to 10

Turkeys, choice, 15 to 18

Turkeys, common, 10 to 12

Chickens, broilers, 18 to 20

Chickens, extra, 15 to 17

Chickens, fair to good, 10 to 11

Fowls, good to choice, 10 to 12

Old Cocks, 8 to 10

Live Poultry.

NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include

20, 30, 50 lbs. only.

Creamery extra, 20 to 25

VT. & N. H. assorted sizes, 20 to 25

Northern N. Y. assorted sizes, 20 to 25

Western, large tubs, 20 to 25

Creamery, northern firsts, 15 to 18

Creamery, western firsts, 15 to 18

Creamery, seconds, 12 to 15

Creamery, eastern, 12 to 15

Dairy, VT. extra, 15 to 18

Dairy, N. Y. extra, 15 to 18

Dairy, N. Y. & VT. firsts, 15 to 18

Dairy, N. Y. & VT. seconds, 12 to 15

West. imitation creamery, small tubs, 15 to 18

West. imitation creamery, large tubs, 15 to 18

West. imitation creamery, seconds, 12 to 15

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

June Patriotism.

It was made of white linen, with

ining. Two pieces of

Nightmare.

From time to time appear articles on this subject, sometimes long and learned, in medical and other periodicals, and sometimes with much traditional gossip about this and that case of frightful nightmare. The only substantial facts are a dream of some kind, connected with a final difficulty of breathing, a feeling of collapse, and inability to move. No doctor that I ever conversed with on this matter seemed able to

The Evils of Eating Alone.

Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats in London there are thousands of women "doing" for their solitary masters or mistresses. These women, whose main occupation is to prepare food for others, find it impossible to enjoy or even to take food for themselves. As confectioners are said to give their apprentices a free run of the

Ironing Methods, Old and New.

To keep ice-water, make a pad by tacking a layer of cotton batting between several thicknesses of stout paper. Make it large enough so the vessel containing the water can be set in the centre, and the outside be

in the kitchen will absorb, not only the oil of frying fish, but other unpleasant odors. Because gelatine, onions and milk are notable purifiers of the air, they should never be left uncovered.

Fashion Notes.

and hurricane of driving wind, and he endure to behold the rest filled with woe, if only he himself may live his life of injustice and impiety, and depart in his time comes, in mild and gracious

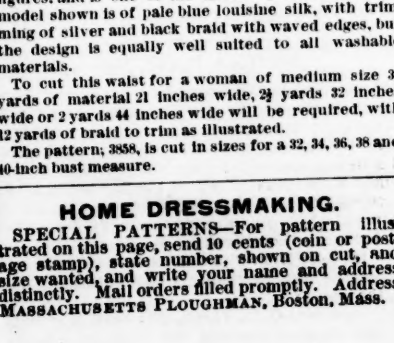
or language are written or printed and
r concerning lotteries, so-called gift-con-
or other similar enterprises offering prizes,
concerning schemes devised or intended to de-
the public, or for the purpose of obtaining
under false pretences.

Brilliant

ons or language are written or printed and
latter concerning lotteries, so-called gift-con-
sults, or other similar enterprises offering prizes,
concerning schemes devised or intended to de-
and the public, or for the purpose of obtaining
money under false pretences.

Notes and Queries.

ons or language are written or printed and
latter concerning lotteries, so-called gift-cou-
rts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes,
concerning schemes devised or intended to de-
and the public, or for the purpose of obtaining
money under false pretences.



ANATOMY.

John Legasey's Kentucky mare Belle
owner side a magnificently formed crea-
to or half Worcester, having been born
Legasey on mounted duty everywhere
Worcester for over five years. She is one
finest saddle horses in the city, and a more
solid confirmation. John says he expects
mount that will be the winner to the force,
the color of the sire, and a vast majority
its have shown a penchant for doing

N. Watson is driving a four-year-old black
breeding of which is still a mystery,
fashion of Mr. Watson's method of
new one since in a while. The
is coal black and has a fine white blaze
and about as impressive looking dars.

ELECTMONT, 2.22 1-4, BY CHIMES, 2.30 3-4;
Dam, Cologne, by Mambrino King.

MABEL AND ALLIE, a pair by Electmont that lately sold for \$ 4.00.

rod, b, g, by Norval (?)	5	1	1	1
ham, b, g, by Carthage	1	5	4	4
Hubbard, ch m, by Tarus	2	3	2	2
rn m, by Apple Jack	3	2	3	3
Medium, gr, g, by Pilot Medium	4	6	5	5
sine, b, g, by Rex Americus	6	4	dis	dis
ral Johnson, blk g, by Lynne Bel	dis			

Same day—2.27 pace. Purse, \$300.				
Frank W., b g, by Kremlin.....	3	1	1	1
Leder Wilkes, gr g.....	1	2	2	4
Belle Linkwood, b m.....	2	3	5	2
Milly Wilkes, b m.....	5	4	3	3
Pompey L., ch g.....	4	5	4	5
Nancy S., b m.....	7	6	6	6
No. 13, ch g.....	6	dr		
Time, 2.23½, 2.22½, 2.22½, 2.27½.				
E. E. PROULX.				

A wise man is on the lookout for a good thing. German Peat Moss, sold by C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, for horse bedding, is one of the good things of this world.

Chimes Boy (2.18½), by Chimes, is in training again after five years retirement from the track.

BIG BRA

the "STAR"

OFFERS THE F
Y CLOSING
TO BE DEC


September 18, 19

2.35 Trot \$1000.00 No
2.30 Pace 1000.00 No



ENTRIES CLOS
as follows: First installment of one per cent.
Records made since May 1, 1901, **no bar.** F

on first payment in any purse that does not fill
ount paid in, providing written notice of withdr
unless all arrearages are paid. National Trot
d later. For further information and entry bl

HARRY CUSE



DON'T DRIVE A CRIPPLE. DON'T BE A CRIPPLE.
 If you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness in back, neck or joints you can get quick relief by using
SLOAN'S LINIMENT.
 Better than plasters as it is penetrating, so severe rubbing is not necessary and is wonderfully curative.
FOR YOUR HORSE.—Nothing can equal it for curing a sore tendon, to kill a spavin, curb or splint, or to absorb an enlargement. Cures cuts, lacerations and foot-rots in Cattle and Sheep. For many ailments. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Family size, 25 cents. Horse size 50 cents and 1 dollar.
Prepared by Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.



**THE
GENUINE
CHEVALIS HOPPLE**

**HARNESS, HORSE
CLOTHING, Etc.**

We carry the Largest
 assortment of
**UP-TO-DATE
HORSE BOOTS**
In New England.

Send for catalogue. We invite visit
ing horsemen to inspect our good

.....PROGRAMME.....

MONDAY, JULY 8.	WEDNESDAY, JULY 10
7.00pm - 8.00pm	7.00pm - 8.00pm
8.00pm - 9.00pm	8.00pm - 9.00pm
9.00pm - 10.00pm	9.00pm - 10.00pm
10.00pm - 11.00pm	10.00pm - 11.00pm
11.00pm - 12.00am	11.00pm - 12.00am
12.00am - 1.00am	12.00am - 1.00am
1.00am - 2.00am	1.00am - 2.00am
2.00am - 3.00am	2.00am - 3.00am
3.00am - 4.00am	3.00am - 4.00am
4.00am - 5.00am	4.00am - 5.00am
5.00am - 6.00am	5.00am - 6.00am
6.00am - 7.00am	6.00am - 7.00am

0-212 Class, Trotting.....	600 No. 12-230 Class, Trotting.....	600
FRIDAY, JULY 12.		
No. 13-218 Class, Pacing.....		\$600
No. 14-206 Class, Pacing.....		800
No. 15-210 Class, Trotting.....		800


CONDITIONS—All trotting and pacing races to be mile heats, best three in five to harness, and will be

NO BREEDER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT OUR



PREGNATOR OUTFIT. Consisting of our Improved syringe and speculum. By the use of this outfit many mares now considered barren can be made to produce valuable horses. Price, net, \$10.

SSMANN & DUNN CO., Makers, dealers and exporters of human and veterinary surgical instruments, 107 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Write for complete catalogue.



QUINN'S OINTMENT FOR HORSES

Trade Mark.

stands at the head of all veterinary remedies. Such troubles as Spavins, Curbs, Windpufts, Splints, Bunches have no terrors for a horse if the master keeps and applies Quinn's Ointment. All well known horsemen speak of it in the highest terms:

Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa., owners of St. Bel, brother of late Bel Boy, write, "We have used Quinn's Ointment with great success and believe it equals all claimed for it. We heartily recommend it to our friends." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins or Bunches it has no equal.

Price \$1.00 per package. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

W. S. EDDY & CO., WHITEHALL, N. Y.

TRY IT.

THE BIG BRANFORD FAIR

The "STAR" of the East

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

EARLY CLOSING PURSES

TO BE DECIDED AT

Branford Driving Park, Branford Conn.,

September 18, 19 and 20, 1901.

No. 1	Tontine Hotel,	2.35 Trot	\$1000.00	No. 3	The Hubinger Bros.,	2.15 Pace	\$1000.00
No. 2	The Branford,	2.30 Pace	1000.00	No. 4	The Nutmeg State,	2.22 Pace	1000.00

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 29.

Entrance five per cent., payable as follows: First instalment of one per cent. June 29 must accompany the entry; July 20, one per cent.; Aug. 1, one per cent.; Aug. 31, two per cent. **B.A.B.:** Records made since May 1, 1901, **no bar.** Five per cent. additional from money winners. Usual division of purses. Right reserved to declare off and return first payment in any purse that does not fill satisfactorily.

No liability for money beyond amount paid in, providing written notice of withdrawal be received by the secretary on or before any future payment falls due, but no entry can be declared out unless all arrearages are paid. National Trotting Association rules to govern except **hopples allowed.** Purse races to complete program will be announced later. For further information and entry blanks address:

HARRY CUSHMAN, Secretary Branford Driving Park,
Rooms 605-6, First National Bank Building, New Haven, Ct.

Branford Driving Park is Located 9 Miles East of New Haven, Conn.